

EL PASO HERALD

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Summer Normal For Cloudfroft

THE idea of a summer normal at Cloudfroft is taking hold all over the territory of New Mexico and has received many favorable comments in El Paso. Cloudfroft is the most appropriate place in New Mexico for a summer normal, and no doubt hundreds of teachers would attend the Cloudfroft normal during the season.

The plan is equally favorable as regards El Paso teachers. It is possible that the final examinations would have to be taken in El Paso in order to validate the Texas certificates. That, however, could be easily arranged. El Paso has nearly 200 teachers, a very large proportion of whom find it necessary or desirable to attend the summer normals.

Even after the West Texas normal is completed at Canyon City in the panhandle the conditions will not be very much better for El Paso teachers. Besides the teachers of this county all the teachers in west Texas this side of Abilene and Del Rio would find it to their advantage to attend the summer normal at Cloudfroft.

The plan is thoroughly practical. It would attract to Cloudfroft every year many hundreds of school teachers who would give a delightful social spirit to the place, and the plan would serve to advertise the resort far and wide and bring back the permanent resorters every year.

In connection with the summer normal there should also be a Chautauqua, which would still further popularize the resort with the people of the southwest. Many a singer wastes a voice on the stage that could be used to better advantage selling hokey pokey or lemonade.

Dirt Will Fly Monday

WORK will be started July 4 on the preliminaries in the actual work of construction at the site of the Elephant Butte dam. The reclamation service will celebrate the national holiday by throwing a few shovelfuls of dirt even though the formalities necessary to the beginning of active work are not yet quite completed.

It is a curious study in human nature to observe the apathy with which the people of El Paso receive the tremendously significant news about the dam which has been coming in rapid reinforcement at frequent intervals through the last few weeks. Several years ago one-tenth of the encouragement now offered to us would have caused an active business revival and opened up a busy market for lands.

If New Mexico ever gets to scrapping over her capital as Oklahoma is doing, El Paso will move the thing off down here till the New Mexicans get together.

The Companies' Next Move

THE fire insurance companies have until July 28 to apply to a district court in Travis county for an injunction to restrain the state fire rating board from enforcing the amended reduced rates promulgated this week. By order of the board the new rates become effective July 5, the date given for the filing of amended schedules by the companies.

If the companies accept the order of reduction, it is possible the legislature will take no further action than to amend the law in some particulars. If, however, the companies try to secure an injunction against the board's order, the legislature will be in session at the time and it is to be presumed that some radical action will be taken.

The reductions ordered by the board are substantial and give considerable relief in many cases where the raises were most extreme. So far as El Paso is concerned, there is absolutely no question about our being entitled to all the reduction ordered by the board and more too. In his lectures on fire insurance at Yale university Richard M. Bissell, a recognized fire insurance authority, says, "The ratio of losses to premiums received is only very rarely as low as 45 percent. Such a ratio indicates an abnormal profit."

The excess premiums are now due from the date of policy, if written since January 1, and in order to preserve the policy it will be necessary to pay the amounts the insurance companies claim, even though grossly exorbitant, and rely upon the companies for rebates after rates are adjusted and corrected.

It is the fault of the legislature that the new rates were put in force so soon. The companies, it developed at the Austin hearing, wanted the date put off till January, 1911, while the legislature wanted the new rates to become effective 60 days after the law was enacted. The physical impossibility of creating an entirely new system of fire insurance rating in the short time proposed brought about a change of date to January 1, 1910, which was one year too soon to be practical; but while the legislature is responsible for this error, the companies must be held responsible for creating a schedule under which the final rate is in many cases excessive and unjust.

Whatever may be done with the law at the special session, the buyers of insurance hereafter will have to organize for their own protection. The business is all one sided as it now stands, and with so many technicalities brought into the situation through the new rate system the buyers of insurance are placed at a very great disadvantage which is going to be costly to them in more ways than one.

Don Keldie would probably prosecute a man for murder just for shooting the

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

IF I could sing as Austin sings, and strike his master lyre, I would not give to queens and kings my words of living fire. For folks who loaf around on thrones don't need the poet's lay; they weary of his throbbing tones, and wish he'd go away. I'd sing about the man who rules his kingdom with a plow; who daily whacks his dusty mules, and milks the spotted cow. I'd sing about the sturdy plebe, who most appeals to me, who bravely breaks the stubborn globe, whatever globe may be. The farmer raises wheat and corn, with plow and harrow; this world would be a place for him if he should jump his job. The men that we consider great, the rich, the men of fame, the mighty pillars of the state—all these might quit the game, and this old earth would jog along, and never throw a fit; but things would soon be going wrong if all the farmers quit. And so I'd sing the yeoman's lay, if I had Austin's harp, immortalize the bale of hay, and boost the arming sharp; I'd pass up all the thrones and crowns, and all the princely trade, for men who come in hand-me-downs with eggs their hens have laid.

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Text Of Fire Rating Board's Order

Following is the full text of the recent decision of the Texas fire rating board, ordering substantial reductions in rates throughout the state:

"Upon consideration of the evidence before this board relative to the general basis schedules and the specific schedules of rates which have heretofore been filed by fire insurance companies, respectively, with this board, and the application of such rates to insurable property in this state, it is considered, adjudged and held by this board that, except as hereinafter stated, and at least in the respects and to the extent hereinafter indicated such rates are excessive and unreasonably high. It is therefore hereby ordered and directed by this board that, except as hereinafter stated, each and every fire insurance company shall on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of July, 1910, publish and file with this board, in accordance with law, to become effective upon the date of such filing, such amendments of its aforesaid general basis schedules as shall provide for reductions of rates hereunder as follows, to-wit:

1. Amend page 43 of said general basis schedules of such company so as to establish for 'B' dwellings and contents in cities and towns a maximum basis rate not exceeding 50 cents.

2. Amend page 21 of such general basis schedules of such company so as to reduce from 15 cents to 5 cents the charge for each additional ground floor occupant of a brick building.

3. Amend said general basis schedules of such company so as to make on all mercantile risks covered by a horizontal reduction of 25 percent of the final specific schedule rate thereon, after it shall have been reduced in accordance with the above and foregoing paragraphs of this order in so far as the same be applicable.

4. Amend said general basis schedules of such company so as to make on all special hazards covered by page 63 to 230, both inclusive, thereof, a horizontal reduction of 15 percent of the final specific schedule rate thereon, after it shall have been reduced in accordance with the above and foregoing paragraphs of this order in so far as the same be applicable.

5. Amend said general basis schedules of such company so as to make on all special hazards covered by page 63 to 230, both inclusive, thereof, a horizontal reduction of 15 percent of the final specific schedule rate thereon, after it shall have been reduced in accordance with the above and foregoing paragraphs of this order in so far as the same be applicable.

14 YEARS AGO TODAY

July was welcomed by a rain, which amounted to .17 of an inch. It is said a portion of the grape crop will be saved thereby, but had it come earlier the valley would have been saved about \$1,000,000.

The convict camp has been transferred to San Elizario. Conductor Innes of the G. H. takes them bundles of papers every week, and he states the convicts are frantic to get at them.

A party of Mexican engineers has arrived in connection with the proposed international dam. It consists of Col. Ybarrola, Edward Bavan, Jose Meneses, Fernando Benal, Ignacio Trijol, Alberto Flores.

Counterfeit silver dollars are being put in circulation and are said to be very poor imitations. They are of the 1885 issue.

B. B. Babbitt, of Chicago, who owns considerable land near Ysleta, is credited with trying to raise \$10,000 with which to build a dam for local irrigation purposes.

The hook and ladder boys will hold a celebration of their own at the grove on the Fourth, and are selling many tickets therefor.

The general committee on the proposed musical festival held a meeting and discussed plans for the coming event, which will take place within a very few weeks.

Several lawyers claim the city had no right to take the \$400 paid engineer Hawley out of the arts and fund. They say the proper fund was that of the sinking and interest fund of the waterworks.

The city council will be asked to expend about \$50 in enlarging the bandstand on the Plaza. As it is now there is not sufficient room for the musicians.

With the Exchanges

LET THAT ROAD AGAIN. From Las Cruces (N. M.) Citizen. Let's get together and put in that good road to El Paso.

CHANGING YELS. From Douglas (Ariz.) Dispatch. We understand the Clifton Cactus League team has been reinforced with some college boys. Evidently Clifton wants to change its yell from "Raw! Raw! Raw!" to "Rah! Rah! Rah!"

GENERALLY. From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal. The elimination of the third parlor does not always conduce to peace and harmony, as witness the Roswell embroglio over the street sprinkler.

GOOD CONSTITUTION WANTED. From Douglas (Ariz.) Dispatch. Now it's up to the territories to decide when they are to become states. If they enact the right sort of a constitution by electing the right sort of

men to the constitutional conventions, they can get into the union in short order, and if they start any socialistic propaganda and work up any planks detrimental to the interests of the people generally, congress will kick them out until they work out the proposition satisfactorily.—El Paso Herald. The people of Arizona are glad to listen to advice from our neighbor states, especially from the editor of The Herald, who has been our steadfast friend throughout the long neighborhood struggle, but, after weighing all the advice, both written and oral, which has been freely offered during the next 30 days, the people of Arizona, through their constitutional delegates will proceed deliberately to frame their own constitution, endeavoring to secure for our people the most good to the greatest number, guaranteeing to all the same equal rights, rather than proceeding with this great undertaking with the idea uppermost to appear pleasing to the eyes of the powers that be at Washington.

COTTON MILLS CUT DOWN THE OUTPUT

Boston, Mass., July 1.—Many of the cotton mills of the United States shut down today until July 11th, for the purpose of curtailing production. Corporations which closed today employ about 100,000 operatives and include the majority of four score of mills of Fall River, 18 mills of the Amoskeag corporation, of Manchester, N. H., and numerous factories in North Carolina and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Many other New England mills are closed and others went on a schedule of five days a week.

CRITICISM OF THE TRUSTEES

(Continued From Page One.) conditions to be quite the contrary at the city jail.

Promiscuous Shooting. Regarding shooting by patrolmen, the grand jury reports: "We recommend that some steps be taken to stop the wholesale shooting of seemingly innocent persons by the police. We have had three cases of this kind before us, where there have been

three persons killed by the police. It seems to us that there is entirely too much shooting going on, and we recommend that the police commission's attention be called to the matter and that they be asked to put in use a set of rules that will put a stop to it."

CHINAMAN DISCHARGED. Mar Sheik, a Chinaman held by immigration officials on the charge of being illegally in the United States, was given a hearing before United States commissioner George H. Oliver, Friday morning and was released upon showing a certificate of residence.

Bureau Of Mines Devoted To All Mining Interests

LIFE AND COAL SAVING THE WORK

THE new bureau of mines, in the department of the interior, began its existence today. The act establishing the bureau was approved by president Taft on May 10 of this year. In the creation of this bureau the government gives tardy recognition to the second greatest industry of the nation, an industry which yields to the nation more than two billion dollars a year in wealth.

The work of the bureau of mines will be a work of conservation, in that its prime purposes are the saving of human lives and the prevention of actual waste and loss in the mines of the country. The bureau will not undertake the work of mine inspection, which will remain under the control of the several states, but it will give the state inspectors its cooperation and advice, especially along lines suggested by scientific investigation.

Nearly three years ago, under the direction of the geological survey, a systematic investigation of the coal supply was undertaken. This investigation directed attention to the wasteful methods of coal mining in this country, and to the great loss of life among miners, especially those working in coal fields. The work of this particular investigation, which included also the testing of structural timbers, was so rapidly and so productively of beneficial results, that new life was given to the long dormant demand for a federal bureau of mines. This movement has its fruition today in the establishment of the bureau.

Miners' Safety Considered. Life saving is to be one of the chief purposes of the bureau. There are 700,000 coal miners in the United States, and it is a shameful fact that a greater number of men are killed in the mines of the United States every year than in the mines of any other country, a number greater both in the aggregate and in proportion to the number of men employed. Furthermore, the records show that the proportion of deaths among coal miners has been increasing in this country, while it has been decreasing in all other countries. In connection with this statement it is interesting to note that the United States is the last mining nation to establish a government bureau of mines.

The rate per 1000 of men killed as a result of mining accidents in a period of 20 years has been 2.13. This denotes a steady increase from 2.52 in 1899 up to 3.96 in 1908. For the past 10 years the United States showed a death rate per 1000 coal miners of 3.46, as compared with 2.13 in Prussia, 1.29 in Great Britain and 1.06 in Belgium.

In Belgium, where a scientific study of the problems of coal mining has been carried on for 60 years, the death rate among coal miners has been decreasing steadily, decade by decade, so that the number of miners killed per 1000 has been decreased from 2.00 for the decade ending in 1890, down to 1.06 for the last decade. In the last 10 years 19,684 coal miners were killed in the United States, the death rate being 2.46 for each 1000 employees; in Belgium, in the same period 2409 miners were killed, a rate of 1.06 per 1000. If the United States had had Belgium's death rate, 13,453 lives would have been saved in those 10 years.

Metal Miners' Deaths Many. The records of accidents in metal and ore mines are not so complete as those of the coal mines. But it is known that the death rate in these mines is quite as high among the metal miners of this country as among the coal miners. For instance, in the Mississippi lead and zinc mines the death rate was 3.01 for 10 years. These figures must be compared with the death rate in the coal mines of 2.46 for 10 years in the United States, and of 1.06 for all ore mines in Belgium, to appreciate how far the American mines lag behind in the business of safe mining.

The new bureau will make scientific researches such as make for safety in mining. These investigations will be used as the basis for legislation, both state and national, which will tend to reduce the loss of life. The bureau has no authority to enforce any recommendations that it may make, nor has it the power to oblige any mine owner or to compel obedience to its rules.

To Prevent Waste. A great part of the work of the new bureau will be devoted to investigations into the best methods of conserving the coal of the country. The coal production of the United States now amounts to approximately a half billion tons every year, while the yearly waste of coal

in connection with general mining operations and mine fires, is now almost a quarter of a billion tons. In other words, we waste half as much coal as we use. Careful estimates made in the geological survey indicate that the annual waste of minerals at the mines amounts to more than \$300,000,000, or about \$1,000,000 for every working day of the year.

The Americans have been the most wasteful and profligate people in history in their utilization of the vast mineral wealth of the country, with the result that the most essential of the mineral resources are threatened with exhaustion, while the nation is yet in its swaddling clothes. The bureau of mines will make investigations looking to the development of more efficient methods of mining which will tend to prevent a great part of the waste and loss of the present system.

In coal mining it usually is more profitable to the mine operator to take out only about 60 percent of the coal than it is to take out 95 percent of it because of the fact that in taking out the coal the most essential of the pillars of coal left for that purpose. When an attempt is made to remove the pillars, which may constitute almost half of the coal in the mine, the cost of the coal is increased by expense and risk which oftentimes are so serious that their solution is not undertaken.

The difference between the greater cost of clean mining as compared to the lesser cost of wasteful mining, often may mean the difference between the profitable and unprofitable operation of the mine. It will be the province of the bureau of mines to discover and discover methods of operation whereby it will be made profitable to the individual miner to take out all or practically all of the coal. In this way the services of the bureau will be of benefit, not only to the mine operator, to whom it gives a greater profit and a longer period of time in which to work his mine, not only to the working miner, who is given more protection and additional protection from disaster and death, but also to the nation as a whole, in that it will work a great saving and economy touching our national fuel bill, which now amounts to a billion and a half dollars a year.

Popular Demand for Bureau. Perhaps no other newly created bureau of the federal government has entered upon its work with such general popular approval as has been accorded to the bureau of mines. The demand for the enactment of the law creating the bureau was so general in scope, mine disaster after mine disaster shocked the people of the country, and time after time the people read that the loss of life might have been prevented, if only certain precautions had been taken, or if certain life saving devices had been at hand, or if something or other had been done. Then they read that in mines of other countries, while all risk cannot be eliminated, every precaution known to science is taken. And then they were humiliated to find that only the United States, among all the nations, has no machinery for discovery or application of scientific methods of safety and economy to its mines.

The fuel testing division of the geological survey did much good work toward the end to be desired, and today it is transferred to the new bureau to become the nucleus of the organization which is to undertake the task of looking after our mines as the department of agriculture looks after our farms.

Miners Endorse Bureau. The general demand of the people that the federal government undertake this work was voiced not only by the press of the country, but it came with the approval of the miners themselves. The United Mine Workers, composed of 300,000 working miners, under the presidency of John Mitchell, petitioned congress to create a bureau of mines. The American Mining congress, composed of the leading mine engineers and experts of the country, endorsed the movement and several times sent strong petitions to congress in its behalf. A meeting of mine owners and operators was held in Washington for the express purpose of adding their voice to the general chorus.

Now the bureau of mines is ready to begin its work. It will require time to perfect its organization, and much more time and labor to extend its operations to meet the demand from all parts of the union. But the beginning has been made, and there is a new and powerful governmental agency at work for conservation—conservation both of human lives and of natural wealth.

Tomorrow—Army Maneuvers.

Abe Martin



Mrs. Tilford Moots is so stingy she pees pertaters with a safety razor. Too many woman's clubs spoil th' broth.

The handicap at Latoria yesterday. It was a nose and nose struggle all the way. Philadelphia did something at Boston yesterday. The visitors won the first game 4 and 1, and the second 4 and none.

New York critics say that the greatest mistake that Hughie Jennings ever made was when he asked for waivers on Jimmy Archer. That team went to Chicago and has been making good from the first. Jennings don't like to discuss the matter.

Catcher Louis Criger of the Highlanders is ill with appendicitis. He may have to undergo an operation and this may unfit him for ever again playing big league ball.

Utility player Thompson, purchased recently by Memphis from Denver, has been sold to Omaha. Chase is the veteran player with the New York Highlanders and he is not yet 30 years old. He has been with the team but six years.

STATISTICAL BALL DOPE. By Art Woods.

WHERE THEY PLAY SATURDAY. National: Cincinnati at Pittsburg. Brooklyn at New York. Philadelphia at Boston. Chicago at St. Louis.

American: St. Louis at Chicago. Detroit at Cleveland. New York at Philadelphia. Boston at Washington.

Texas: Houston at Fort Worth. Galveston at Dallas. Shreveport at Oklahoma City. San Antonio at Waco. Cactus: Cananea at El Paso. Bisbee at Douglas.

HOW THEY STAND. National: Chicago 59 W. L. Pct. New York 58 36 21 .644 Pittsburg 57 31 26 .681 Cincinnati 50 30 20 .560 Philadelphia 47 27 30 .612 St. Louis 42 29 34 .540 Boston 42 21 41 .339

American: Philadelphia 59 W. L. Pct. New York 57 34 21 .632 Detroit 55 28 27 .585 Boston 52 32 27 .654 Cleveland 52 24 29 .643 Chicago 52 24 29 .643 Washington 42 24 38 .521 St. Louis 37 17 40 .298

Texas: Fort Worth 68 38 30 .559 Houston 67 36 31 .537 San Antonio 71 36 35 .667 Oklahoma City 68 36 32 .529 Shreveport 74 39 35 .527 Galveston 71 37 34 .521 Dallas 73 38 35 .521 Waco 68 39 30 .285

Cactus: Bisbee 18 12 6 .607 Morenci 15 9 6 .600 Douglas 24 14 10 .553 El Paso 19 9 11 .450 Cananea 10 8 11 .421 Clifton 14 3 11 .214

BENEFIT FUND FOR WIDOW OF BALL PLAYER. Philadelphia, Pa., July 1.—Players from the Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia American leagues participated yesterday in the Power's day benefit entertainment, and 12,000 spectators contributed to the fund for the dead player's widow and children. The events were varied.

Lord of Boston won, beating a hunt to first time 3:1-5 seconds. Donohue, Philadelphia, won the prize for the most accurate throw.

In the base circuiting contest, Collins, Philadelphia, equalled the world's record of 141-5 seconds. Austin, of New York, and Speaker, of Boston, tied for second at 143-5 seconds.

Hooper, Boston, won the long distance throwing contest with a throw of 258 feet, 4 inches. Speaker was second with 245 feet, 7-1-2 inches.

Austin won the 100 yard dash on the turf in 10:3-5 seconds. Hooper was second.

Stahl, Boston, won the 100 yard dash for men weighing more than 200 pounds. Vaughan, New York, second. Time, 11:2-5 seconds.

Dryer, Philadelphia, won the fange hitting contest. Austin was the only contestant who succeeded in throwing the ball over second base from the catcher's position, beneath a bar six feet high at the pitcher's slab.

In the relay race, circling the bases, Boston and Philadelphia tied at 14:3-5 seconds. In the run off both teams again tied at 14:2-5. The local team won the toss.

Announcements. DISTRICT CLERK. The Herald is authorized to announce O. M. Talley as a candidate for District Clerk, subject to the Democratic primaries July 23, 1910.

SHERIFF. I hereby announce myself a candidate for sheriff of El Paso county subject to the Democratic primaries July 23, 1910.

F. J. Hall.

Try Herald Want Ads.